TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC Five News Sections, Comic Section and Magazine

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1903.

GRAND JURY INDICTED

THREE MAIN OFFICERS

OF BODINE'S COMPANY

PRIC E FIVE CENTS.

HANDSOME MONUMENT WILL MARK RESTING PLACE

OF GENERAL WILLIAM CLARK IN BELLEFONTAINE.



In accordance with the provision of the fort that William Clark received the rugged will of Jefferson Kearny Clark, who died experience that fitted him for his future in this city four years ago, a handsome iment is to be erected in Bellefontaine Temetery to honor the name and perpetuate the fame of his father. General William Clark, a pioneer of St. Louis. The monument will be erected at a point made famous 100 years ago by two of Amer-

made famous 100 years ago by two of America's greatest continental explorers.

It will overlook the Mississippi River at
the point where General Clark and Meriwether Lewis debarked from their trip to
the mouth of the Columbia River, which
afterwards became one of the most interesting bits of early Western history.

It is expected that the monument will be
erected and unveiled about the time of the
opening of the World's Fair.

opening of the World's Fair. General William Clark was the youngest on of John and Anna Clark, nee Rogers, the were married in King and Queen's County, Virginia, in 1789.

Both families were well known in the duys of the Republic. The Clark family did much for the country in critical periods of its history.

famous of the family, left Virginia and went to the fort, which his brother, George Rogers Clark, had built at the falls of the Ohio. It was in the dangers, alarms, expeditions and combats connected with this

PRESIDENT RECEIVES

historic and military-career. He was given an ensignship in the United States Army at the age of 18. Four years later he was made Lieutenant of infantry. Soon efter he was promoted to Adjutant

Through failing health he was compelled to resign the service temporarily in 1796. He then came to St. Louis, which at that time was a foreign territory. In 1803 President Jefferson panned an ex-

pedition to the mouth of the Columbia River. The trip, which panned out successfully, became an epoch in the early history River. The trip, which panned out successfully, became an epoch in the early history of the country and formed the subject for one of the prettiest romances in American literature. It has since been known as the Lewis-Clark expedition, and the experiences of the two American explorers have been translated into several languages.

President Jefferson selected William Clark, who had regained his health and Clark, who had regained his health and William Clark was twice married, his first

In the spring of 1804 the party started up

then turned homeward and arrived in 8t. Louis September 23, 1806.
In 1807 William Clark again resigned his

commission and immediately was appointed Brigadier General for the Territory of Upper Louislana. In 1818 he was appointed Governor of Missouri Territory by President Madison, an office he held until Missouri was admitted as a State in 1821. In 1822 William Clark was appointed Su-perintendent of Indian Affairs, which office

he held until his death, which took place on

September I, 1538, at the age of 68.

William Clark spent forty-one years of his life in St. Louis. His old home, which

was then in the full vigor of his manhood William Clark was twice married, his first

at the age of 33, to be the companion of ried at Fincastle, Va., on January 5, 1808.

Meriwether Lewis in the conduct of the Five children were born of the union. They wife being Julia Hancock. They were marwere: Meriwether Lewis, William Preston, Mary Margaret, George Rogers Hancock and John Julius Ciark. He was married the second time, two years after the death of his first wife, to Mrs. Harriet Kennerly Radford. Two sons were born, Jefferson Redford. Two sons were Kearny and Edmund Clark.

IS SECRETARY BODINE.

The Grand Jury so far, it is said, has not been able to ascertain whether the col pany had any regular organization. In this respect II is said to have been a peculiarly managed business. The company was not incorporated. Outside of Bodine, who bore

The company, it is said, had about 2,000

Grand Jury room no person at the Four Courts had any knowledge of their connec tion with the company.

CHICAGO'S DEFENSE

Attorney General Hamlin Will Try to Prove That Water Is Purer Than Before Opening of Canal.

Chicago, Ill., March 7.-When Attorney General Hamilin of Illinois appears before the Federal Court at St. Louis Monday to contest the case of the State of Missouri against the Illinois Sanitary District, he will try to prove that the water at the mouth of the Illinois River is purer now than it was before the canal was opened. The Attorney General held a long conference here to-day with John D. Long, proessor of chemistry at Northwestern University; F. Robert Zeib, professor of bacteriology of the same university; N. A. Egan, secretary of the State Board of Health, and J. A. Harmon, a manitary en-

chemistry.

The defense, it is understood, is prepared to show that the illinois River has little or nothing to do with St. Louis water supply, and that instead the mouth only gets its supply from the Missouri.

Here it vas that they from the ordinary habits of in possession of much most properties.

PRISON LIFE OF MISSOURI BANDITS DESTROYS THEIR ASSUMED BRAVADO.

Rudolph, Sullen and Motionless, Sits Staring at the Cell Door for Hours - Collins Has Grown More Communicative, but Will Not Speak of the Union Bank Robbery-Prisoners Will Be Brought Back To-Morrow Morning-Information Has Been Filed Against Rudolph's Mother and Stepfather.

Investment Enterprise Offered REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Hartford, Conn., March 7.—Owing to the Bigger Inducements to failure of Judge A. C. Bill, in the Police Investors Than Did Court this morning, to take up the cases of Rudolph and Collins, the Union bank robbers, Sheriff Bruch will be unable to start back for Missouri until Monday morn-

dence at the trial.

against loss.

for their defense.

their talk.

STEPFATHER VISITS

COLLINS IN PRISON.

o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

were released by consent and it is

that they could not get away to-day, the former especially so, as he desired to be

present at the opening of the Franklin County Court Monday morning.

This afternoon an additional attachment

was entered against the money recovered when Rudolph and Collins were arrested The papers were filed by the Ocean Acci-

dent and Guarantee Company of London, England, which insured the Union Bank

Counsel for the surety company stated tonight that the second attachment was made

as a double precaution against the use of

the money by Rudolph and Collins to pay

Louis Laplant, stepfather of Collins, who lives in Waterbury, arrived in Hartford to-day with his son Edward. They were al-

lins, but refused to discuss the nature of

During the week that the robbers have

been confined in jail they have repeatedly

requested the Sheriff to allow the jail barber

to shave them. This request has been re-

of their getting hold of the razor blades. He offered to shave them himself with a

safety razor, but this was declined by the

of the daily papers, but are given magazine

They have several baths every day, Col-

lins's health, in particular, necessitating

such a procedure, and the rest of the day is

spent in reading and smoking. The short

and though they pass the day in idlenes

Just after nightfall on January 30 tw young men appeared at the door of a for

ford, and inquired the rept of an apart

wore heavy overcoats, and the only things

young men of the city were their hat

broad-brimmed black felt hats, worn West-

ern style, with no crease in the center.

They introduced themselves as George

Mass., who had come to Hartford to start in business. The only baggage they had

was a hand-bag, which appeared to be quite heavy. This never left the possession of

the man who gave his name as Smith. He

never spoke until the landlady had taken

them to an apartment on the second floor

consisting of two bedrooms and a sitting-

Here it was that Smith uttered an excla

nation of satisfaction when he saw that

from the bow window he could see up and

After further inquiry, learning that the

louse was tenanted by two small families

Less than a day later Louis La Plant, at

aged carpenter, living with a married daughter in Waterbury, was surprised to

receive a visit from his stepson, Georg

Collins, who brought with him a friend

whom he introduced as William Rudolph

To La Plant Collins said that he and Ru

dolph had met with success in some in

vestments in the West, and had returned to

Hartford to go into business. He was par

icularly glad to see his married stepsiser, with whom his father resides, and im

mediately told her to prepare for a full

outfit of new clothing, and to get some new

Then he left his sister's house and made

another visit. Of this neither the police nor Collins himself will speak, except to

say that it was at the home of a very re-

spectable young woman of Waterbury. Her

name is kept a secret.

When Collins finished his term of enlist

three years ago, he returned to Hartford and went to work in a shop. While on a

visit to Waterbury he met the young wom-

an, and the good-looking young fellow, full of the "ware" in the Far East, with stories

of battles and prowess to tell, interested the

When he suddenly threw up everything

to return West, they were engaged to be

married, it is said. When he returned to

Waterbury with stories of success in busi-ness in the West, their friendship was re-

some time in the spring.
Collins and Rudolph brought with them

to Hartford almost all the \$15,000 in money

they took from the bank. Of this \$3,800

was in gold, the balance in paper, HOARDED THEIR BOOTY;

ment in the United States Army, nearly

furniture for her house.

nead of the narrow flight of stairs.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Collins and William Smith of Worces

ment. They were fairly well dress

ARRIVAL OF ROBBERS

AT HARTFORD, CONN.

Neither Rudolph nor Collins has t

EIGHT THOUSAND TOOK STOCK.

Return of \$100 Was Promised on Seven Monthly Payments of \$2 Each.

Turf Schemes.

PROMOTERS RELEASED ON BOND

E. M. Bodine, the Secretary and Manager, Was Arrested With J. W. Brennan and E. H. W. Schulte, Alieged Members.

E. M. Bodine, J. W. Frennan and E. H. W. Schulte of the International Co-operative Company were arrested at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon on indicements issued by

day afternoon on indisments issued by Judge Douglas on the resest of the Grand Jury. All were released in bond.

The International Co-crative Company, according to a represent tive of the Circuit Attorney's office, is an her of the "get-rich-quick" concerns. It seedquarters were in the Postant building.

nut streets.

The investigation of the International Cooperative Company's affect of the International Cooperative Company's affect of the Cooperative Company's affect of the Cooperative Core of the International Cooperative Core of Core of the International Cooperative Core of Core of Cooperative Core of the International Cooperative Core of Core of Cooperative Cooperative Core of Cooperative THAN ARNOLD'S SCH

THAN ARNOLD'S SCH ME.

"Arnold, the International Securities Company, and some of the others the Grand Jury has investigated, had wild schemes for making money for depot tors," said a representative of the Circus Attorney's office yesterday afternoon, "but as compared with the advertised claims of the International Co-operative Company, they were tame.

"This company sent out circulars to prospective investors, telling them that an investment of \$2 each month for seven months would bring \$400.

"On the face of it, this company could not continue to do business long, aithough it was still operating when the Grand Jury took up the investigation. One circular to patrons and prospective investors stated that the company's business was based on the Constitution of the United States, which gives equal rights to all men."

gives equal rights to all men."

The charge against Bodine, Br Schulte is conspiracy to defraud. Judge Douglas fixed their bonds at \$400. Joseph L. Schuler, a saloonkeeper at Eleventh street and Clark avenue, signed the bonds for Bodine and Schulte, and Brennan's bond was signed by Henry W. Meyer of No. 2841 St. Vincent avenue, Bodine is secretary of the

COMPANY'S ONLY OFFICER

the title of secretary, it is declared that other persons connected with the concern were regarded as trustees.

Bodine lives at No. 4304 Page avenue, Brennan at No. 3455 La Salle street and Schulte at the Laclede Hotel.

The company it is said, had shout 2000.

down the street, and was pleased that there was only one way of reaching the room, that through a narrow hallway at the

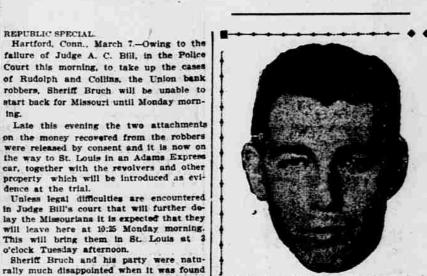
investors, who for several months have been paying in their E regularly. They are scattered throughout the country, but most of them are in St. Louis. and several clerks, they readily accepted the terms asked, paid a month's rent in advance and settled down. COLLINS BOUGHT SISTER

of them are in St. Louis.

When Doctor Greer and Doctor Irwin were summoned before the Grand Jury ten days ago it was understood that they were called to testify against one of the other "get-rich-quick" concerns, the affairs of which were then under investigation. Outside of the Circuit Attorney's office and the Grand Jury were no person at the Event

IN THE CANAL CASE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Health, and J. A. Harmon, a manitary engineer from Peoria. Professors Long and Zeib read long reports of examinations which they have made of the water in the Missouri, the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. The examinations were made both before the flow of sewage began toward St. Louis and afterwards. These experiments have been going on since 1899. Besides these reports, a paper was also submitted by Professor A. W. Palmer of the University of Illinois, where he occupies the chair of chemistry.



RUDOLPH.

dom spoke and the only time he drank was when he would take a sip of wine. Soon after his arrival he met a young woman from East Hartford, with whom he appeared to fall in love. He bought her clothes and sent her to a dentist, whose bill for \$90 was quickly paid. RUDOLPH ALWAYS WATCHFUL

WHEN LEAVING RESTAURANT.

In the midst of their other pleasures the two found time to go to a local dancing teacher and engage for a series of private dancing lessons. They said they did not care to have women partners as yet, and practiced persistently together, or with the ancing aetchers.

dancing aetchers.

The dancing teacher to-day knows that the peculiar obstructions felt by his hand when it became necessary to illustrate how to hold a woman in dancing were the 4t-calibre revolvers each always carried strapped about the waist. He does not feel any better for it.

The two men announced to their friends that they intered to have a feel and the strapped about the waist.

that they integled to buy a farm hear that they integled to buy a farm hear Hartford and settle down. They never made any display of money, seldom re-mained out very late, arose in the morning and took their meals quietly at a res-

It is remembered there now that in leav-ing the restaurant each time Rudolph would go first and walk quickly to the curb, when he would take a rapid glance up and down the street. He would then walk to the Allyn street corner, where he would stand until Collins joined him. Rudolph never entered the boarding house without glar up and down the street. CONTINUAL DEMANDS

FOR A CEGARETTE.

"For the love of God, partner, have you any eigerettes? The old woman who runs boarding-house don't allow us boarders to keep them. Thinks they're had for our health, I reckon. I'm near dead for a

our health, I reckon. I'm near dead for a smoke."

There are no songs in Rudolph's cell. There is no laughter, no jokes for the guard, nothing but that ceaseloss staring out toward the sunlight. Keepers will tell you this makes them more nervous; that they would rather have five men like Collins to guard than one of the other kind,

House to break a quorum.

The fillbuster came on a resolution offered by a Republican, Gardner of at Louis County, to authorize the Speaker to appoint a calendar committee of fifteen members. In introducing the resolution Gardner explained that the calendar was crowded clear it effectively.

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House to break a quorum. to distinguish them from the ordinary

guard than one of the other kind, sees a magnificently built man, about 5 sixtleth and no committee had been named.

O'Fallon of Holt offered a substitute fixing consideration of the question for Monday at 3 p. m. He said that it looked very and mannerisms of a man of the Southwest.

West.

When he speaks, which is seldom, he has the lazy, low-voiced drawl of a Texan. There is no feeling in his voice, only in hi eyes. He is in perfect command of himself, and even when being taken to the police station, with the handcuffs clasped so tightly nd his wrists as to cut into his flesh. after he had, single-handed, almost over come two powerful men, he only said, as if easually, "If you could loosen up the things and hold your own, it'd be a little nore comfortable all around.

Again, when the chief of the Pinkerton nen, on the morning following, sought to put him through some species of the third legree, he sat silent under the questioning or half an hour, and then remarked lar guidly: "I reckon you know youah business Mistah, an' I reckon I know mine. Now, if you think you got me, you got to get me all by youahself; I ain't goin' to help." And he would not. Then the detective turned again to Collins, into whose air of bravado there comes at times a note of fear, they

MANY BARRED DOORS TO PRISONER'S CELL.

Pass through the barred door of the jall at Hartford, Conn., traverse the main coridor and then, as another barred door file back to the keeper's key, one may see armed men sitting before two cells, the doors of which are double locked. The entrance of a visitor concerns no

these armed guards; a single fleeting glance and their eyes return to the steady fixed peer through the latticed steel. Fol low their eyes and one may see, in the shadow of the vaulted room, two young men, coatless, hatless, unshaven, sitting on the edge of their little iron cots.

One sits silently, and it can be felt rather than seen that two steel-gray eyes are returning the stare of the keeper with interest. The other is singing, per casionally rising and walking about the cell or stopping at the door to exchange, joking remark with the guard, or else with a stub of a pencil and piece of paper is industriously writing "George Collins, Hart-ford, Conn. How do you do, George? How are you? I am giad to meet you." This he surveys with pride, after it is finished or sometimes, with an oath, returns to hi

ONE SILENT AND GLUM. OTHER FULL OF JOKES.

task again.

newed. They were to have been married Neither man behind those bolted and parred doors has yet reached the age of 35, but young as they are, against them are marked in the State of Missouri the crimes of bank robbery and murder-a robber which required the two to hold up the little town of Union on the night of December 27, terrorise its inhabitants until the safe of a bank could be blown to pieces and \$120,000 in securities and money snatched temporary freedom over the body of a

George Collins, nine years ago a stree boy of Hartford, one of the two in the cells, breaks off from a song and comes to the door. He knows, and you know, that in not many months you may see him asco a scaffold or entering the doors of a Miscommitment. There is nothing of fear or even sullemess in his demeanor. Rather, there is a smile on his face and a joke on his lips. He calls the armed guard by his limit name, and then:



COLLINS ("LEWIS").

REPUBLICANS BEGIN FILIBUSTER TACTICS

Effort to Delay Legislation at Jefferson City Results in Bitterest Fight of Session.

QUORUM HARD TO ROUND UP.

endar Committee Precipitated by a Republican-Prospect for More Trouble.

Contest Over Appointment of Cal-

Jefferson City, Mo., March 7.-Fill attempted by the Republicans this

House to break a quorum.

present. Murphy of St. Louis favored the Oliver of Cape Girardeau said that he was opposed to a Calendar Committee until the date for adjournment had been fixed.

"There are bills of merit and of vital interest to the authors," he said, "which should be considered by the entire House and not put at the end of a calendar by committee." ASKS FOR DELAY.

Atkinson of Ripley, Davidson of Marion,

Huck of Ste. Genevieve, Stewart of Knox and Haines of Saline favored the Gardner resolution. Bothwell asked for delay until Monday. While Gardner and O'Fallon were arguing about the resolution and growing warm, Duncan of Buchanan asked the Democrats

to keep out of a Republican fight, Afterwards, while Gillespie of Boone was favoring the O'Pallon substitute, he refused to abide by Duncan's good-natured advice. defeated by a vote of 50 to 50, no majority being given. When a roll call for the original resolution was demanded O'Fallon and Bothwell sent the Republican members out

completed only sixty-four had voted, eight less than a quorum. Then began a hunt for the members, Selph of St. Louis was found and brought in. Other Democrats were recruited until seventy had been secured. Tall hustling

was then necessary. Finally Britain of Greene (Rep. walked in and voted no. He had been promised votes for the Springfield Court of Appeals. Wray of Barton, another Republican, was also found and brought in, after he had

been promised support for some pet measure. Gardner, who had "ducked" after presenting his resolutions, came back and vot-QUORUM FOUND.

The quorum was announced as present and the vote declared 62 ayes and 11 noes. Those voiting in the negative were Bothwell, Davison of Butler, Galbraith, Gardner, Lindsay, Maples, O'Fallon, Oliver, Reinmiller, Spangler and Wray.

Carter of Grundy was marked present and voting aye, but on the verification was challenged as not being present. As there was one vote to spare, the challenge went for

O'Fallon of Holt, leader of the Republicans, was angry over the result and de-clared that legislation would be further blocked next week for what he termed arbitrary legislation. The regular Demo-crats laughed and answered by recalling the tactics of the Filipinos' comb Another dispute was inaugurated over a resolution offered by Locker of Pulaski fix-ing the date for adjournment at March 18. The proposition met with much opposition both from Republicans and Democranext Friday.

Before taking a recess until this afternoon the House reconsidered the vote by which the calendar resolution had been adopted. and the motion was laid on the table.

Despite this resolution, the Republicans say
that they will fight every effort to adopt
recommendations for the Calendar Committes. O'Fallon was called for a roll call

when Speaker Whitecotton declared the mo-tion to reconsider laid on the table. The Davidson text-book bill will be con-sidered Tuesday at 2 p. m.

The distance of Gillin's fall was thirty feet. He stated that a slight shock from one of the wires on the pole caused him to release his hold. At the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium Doctor P. Tupper found that he had sustained a contusion above the right eye, a fracture of the right leg and right wrist.

EPIDEMIC OF GRIP **BAUMHOFF REPORT** HAS 15,000 VICTIMS

He Finds That the Complaints Few Fatalities Occur Among Many Against the Postmaster Are Sufferers From the Disease

MANY CHARGES WERE UNTRUE. RAVAGE OF GERM GENERAL.

But the Finding Does Not Exonerate-Believed That Another Appointment Will Be Made-Joy and Wagoner in Favor.

Not Entirely Cleared.

The Republic Bureau, 166 Times Building. Washington, March 7.—Civil Service Commissioner Poulke to-day presented to the President his report in the St. Louis

Post Office matter. Its findings and conclusions are not made public, but they are to the effect that the complaints against Mr. Baumhoff are not entirely cleared up.

Mr Foulke reports that upon careful investigation many of the charges against
Mr. Baumhoff were found to be untrue,

but he does not entirely exonerate the Postmaster. Some points in the charges were not cleared up beyond doubt. As to what action will be taken in the matter no reliable information can yet be secured. The case now is in the hands of the President, and its decision will be

reached by him personally.

The Postmaster General has been incilined to the reappointment of Mr. Baumhoff, but, after the matter was submitted to Mr. Poulke for his final report, the case then went to the White House for the President's personal decision after the receipt of this report. President's personal occasion after the re-ceipt of this report.

Although General Payne has inclined to Mr. Baumhoff, he would not now take a positive position contrary to the findings of Mr. Foulke, who went to St. Louis at

the President's request.

At the matter stands to-night, all that can be learned is that if the President deems unimportant that portion of the charges not yet entirely refuted he may reappoint Mr. Baumhoff. The opinion of those who have followed the case closely is that another appoint-ment probably will be made, and the chances seem to favor former Representa-tive Joy or George C. R. Wagoner.

Lineman Falls From Pole Villiam Gillin, a lineman, employed by Bell Telephone Company and living at 1719; Mill street, yesterday morning from a telephone pole on Sarah street ween Westminster place and McPherson

Persons Affected With Colds or Ailments of Like

have been from 12,000 to 15,000 cases. The present epidemic, while covering a

There are as many different prescriptions for the treatment of influenza as there are for an ordinary "cold," and no especial specific has been discovered recently. The disease is the result of a germ known as the bacillus of influenza, and it is gen-

erally believed that it is contracted by in fection, as the germ has little tenacity of life when separated from a diseased body.

The full-grown germ is about on eix-teen thousandth of an inch in length, and about one eighty thousandth of an inch in width. It cannot exist without the presence of air, and consequently is only found in the

great rapidity, but, owing to its demand for certain conditions found only in an unhealthy body, the average person, unless affected with a cold or bodily exhaustion, is comparatively immune.

demics.

Several of these were pandemics—that is, extended over wide arear, and were accempanied with great loss of life. The treatment was crude, and it was later thought that this was much to blame for the immense number of fatalities.

It was not until 1527 that influenza was

in St. Louis.

Infection Is Most Prolific Among

Nature.

An epidemic of influenza in an aggravated form, commonly known as the grip, has been prevalent in St. Louis for the last three weeks. It is estimated that there

large territory and otherwise identical with its predecessors, has resulted in comparatively few fatalities. Whether or not this is due to the manner of treatment or natural causes, physicians are unable to

DIFFICULT TO STUDY GERM.
For this reason it is extremely difficult to obtain cultures of the germ for experimental study. It cannot be grown in the ordinary manner, as the culture will not develop in the usual preparations.

The full-grown germ is about one six-

respiratory passages.

It is extremely prolific and spreads with

The first appearance of influenza, as a recognized disease, occurred in the early part of the Twelfth Century. From 1173 to 1874 there were eighty-six wide-spread epi-

noticed in this country. In the fall of that year an epidemic broke out in Massachu-setts, and for a time threatened to spread

This was followed by slight epidemics at intervals of three or four years in various parts of the country, until the early part of the Nineteenth Century, when it complete ly disappeared.

APPEARED NEXT IN ASIA.

The next appearance of the aggravated form of influenza was world-wide. It was first discovered in Central Asia early in the fall of 1889.

Reports of its ravages were received from Asia for several months, and then Eastern Europe became affected. From there, owing to the greater facilities for travel, the disease spread rapidly, and soon made its ap-Those who have made a study of the disease are divided as to the location of the

disease's first appearance in the United States. Some claim that it first found a foothold on the Pacific Coast, while others claim it was brought from Europe.

Within three months the entire country was suffering from the disease. Few escaped a slight attack, and although the rate of mortality was high, compared with the number of cases it was not out of proportion. It was finally stamped out late in the spring of 1890.

GIRL 80 YEARS HIS JUNIOR. The Reverend R. A. King, Ninety-Nine

Years Old, Weds a Girl of

Minetcen.

TEXAS PREACHER MARRIES

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Austin, Tex., March 7.-The Reverend R. A. King, one of the last survivors of the battle of San Jacinto, was in Austin to-day and with him was his pretty young wife.

They are on their honeymoon.

REPL'

is not yet 20. They are en route to Western Texas to settle down for life and will leave Austin Saturday. Notwithstanding the bridegroom is eighty years the senior of his bride, there was never a more devoted couple. They are perfectly happy and seem to enjoy life

Mr. King is 39 years old and his girl-wife

more than the average husband and wife. WORLD'S FAIR BILL IN DANGER. Fight Over Members of Commis

sion in Kansas Legislature.

Topeka, Kas., March 7.-The Legislature will adjourn sine die next Wednesday.

The big fight over the new tax bill was ended by the conference committee to-night and the bill will pass.

The St. Louis World's Fair bill is still hung up, and a seems certain that an appropriation will not be made for a Kansas

Montgomery, W. Va., March 7.—

Mrs. Maraylis Keith, a white woman, to-day celebrated her one hundred and sixteenth birthday with religious arrives at her home.

Mrs. Keith was born in South Caro-

The defense, it is understood, is prepared to show that the illinois River has little or nothing to do with St. Louis water supply, and that instead the mouth only gets its supply from the Missouri.

WEST VIRGINIA WOMAN

HAS LIVED 116 YEARS.

Montgomery, W. Va., March 7.—

Mrs. Marsylia Keith, a white woman, to-day celebrated her one hundred and sixteenth birthday with religious services at her home.

Mrs. Keith was born in South Carolina. She has vivid recollection of incidents preceding the war of Miles of the month of the road hought is they paid to the road houses that abound around Hartford was in company with the half-brothers. Collins was always lively, and at times would drink. Rudolph was constantly on the watch. He selected to show that they differed entirely from the ordinary habits of dishonest men in possession of much money. Instead of lavishing their money in dissipation and rictorus living, they were almost saving in their habits.

Both bought small diamond rings, two suits of clothing at moderate prices, a trunk and ate at an inexpensive restaurant. Collins hunted around and found his half-brothers. Theodore and Edward La Plant, and bought them clothing. One he had found as a carpenter and the other as a waiter. To his half-brothers, Collins repeated his story of a successful speculation, and the few visits they paid to the road house that abound around Hartford was in company with the half-brothers.

According to these men. Collins was always lively, and at times would drink. Ru-dolph was constantly on the watch. He sel-